No. 26. VOL. IV.

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1804.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

"Rudis Indigestaque Moles," Ovid's Metam.
which may be thus translated:
"Black Spirits and White,
"Blue Spirits and Grey."

THE comparisons, which I frequently make, between the men, who compose the Federal, and those who compose the Democratic Party, always afford me abundant matter for pride and self-complacency. The Federal Party, unquestionably possesses a superiority in point of talents, and I do not hesitate to affirm, that it is made up of those who are most distinguished in our country for private integrity, respectability and worth. The truth of the first remark will be apparent, when we consider the difficulties the Democrats meet with in selecting suitable persons to fill offices; difficulties the Federalists never had to encounter and never feared. Even if I were to admit, which by the bye I shall not do, that offices now are as honestly filled, as they were under the Federalists, it must be conceded to me, that they are not filled as ably. The fact is, democracy is not a foil, favorable to the growth of official merit, and when its harvest is to be reaped, there will always be found a lean crop. Genuine merit spurns at the mean, petty tricks of intrigue for office, and shrinks from the unhallowed arts of the demagogue.

The truth of the last remark, viz. that the body of the Federalists is made up of those, who are most distinguished in our country for private integrity, respectability and worth, will be no less apparent, when we consider, how large a proportion of the Democrats are such men as Duane, Tony Pasquin and Nichols: Men, who have made themselves conspicuous by their infamy alone: Men who,

"Could lame-legg'd justice but have catch'd them
"In Europe, there she would have stretch'd them."

Some of these are receiving the wages of their sins; others not so successful, but not more vile, are gracing the pillory, or enjoying the richly-deserved leisure of a prison.

It is curious to observe, what a heterogenous mass democracy has formed. Men, who were born aristocrats, and the first rudiments of whose education has been the exercise of a capricious tyranny over their fellow creatures, and men, who if they had any inheritance, inherited nothing but a most mortal antipathy to law, and an inveterate dread of all subordination; those, who call themselves gentlemen, and those, who can boast of nothing but their being vagabonds, are, by the magic influence of democracy leagued together in the pursuit of one great end—the destruction of every thing that is dear and valuable. Southern Nabobs and pennyless United Irishmen, citizens white Men and citizens Negroes are jointly laboring in the same vineyard. A mass composed of such incongruous materials, it was not to be expected, could long be firm and united; nor has it been. It has been broken and the rude clashing of its divided parts is now agitating our country.

It has been freqently observed, that the Democrats, now that they are divided are more ra..torous towards each other, than they ever were towards the Federalists. This is a fact and may easily be accounted for. If it could be predicated of those, who are immediately united only for the attainment of the same detestable end, that friendship existed amongst them, the well known principle of our nature, that the enmity of those, who once were friends, receives from that very circumstance a peculiar edge, would lead us at once to a conclusion in the present case. But as such a predicate would be absurd, we must seek for the cause in something else. The contests of the Democrats with the Federalists were contests of falshoood against truth; of calumny warring against the most spotless virtue. The restraint, which the majesty of virtue naturally imposes upon vice, together with the absence of that stimulus of personal irritation, which exists now, will serve to shew, why they were less bitter in fighting with the Federalists, than they are in fighting amongst themselves. Their criminations and recriminations of each other are founded on truth, and truth cuts keen and penetrates far. Again. The tools, who laid the steps, by which cunning knaves have advanced themselves to power, when their work was finished claimed their reward. Some have been rewarded; all could not be. Those, who are not, now find that they were tools and that they are treated as such; they therefore feel mortified and angry. Their anger is heightened by the reflection that their labor has been in vain; that they have made themselves the objects of the contempt and abhorrence of all good men to no purpose. Once more. Those who are in power, now that they have tasted its sweets,

feel a more lively affection for it, than they before did; and the fear of having their hopes of a further promotion blasted and of losing what they already have, goads them almost to madness.

What the issue of the present contentions will be, is uncertain; it certainly however will be wisdom in the Federalists to remain at rest. Whilst they were sufficiently strong to be formidable, the fears of the Democrats kept them united; but now that their victory is complete and the spoils are to be divided, their ambition and avarice irresistibly impel them to disunion. If ever truth is to be again triumphant, they themselves will be the cause of it. They know each others characters thoroughly; they therefore are the most able and suitable to expose them.

M. L.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE KNIGHT OF 30,000.

"ALAS I'm sore beset," was old Norval's exclamation, when detected and obliged to reveal his former knivery; and methinks it would very well sur the present distress of his excellency of Pennsylvania. He is indeed "sore beset." Like Actæon, he is hunted by the very hounds which he himself has trained. He has the whole republican pack at his heels; and since the brave governor appears determined to stand at bay and defy them all, we are likely to see some fine sport.

Were we not too well acquainted with Gov. M'Kean's principles, we might be inclined to commiserate his unpleasant situation. But every audacious attack upon his character and administration; every low, dirty artifice made use of to undermine his popularity, while it excites our indignation against his wicked and unprincipled foes, unluckily for him recalls to memory some transaction that passed while he was a laborer in the vineyard of the *people*. He is now reaping the harvest of his political iniquity, and we wish him much joy of his crop, but fancy the feast of *harvest home* will not prove one of the most agreeable.

These *republicans* are most ungrateful dogs. It was M'Kean who revived and reared the democratic bantling in Pennsylvania. It was he who taught it how to pull down constituted authorities; to blacken the character of every man in power, and then to talk so sweetly & so lovingly about "liberty and '76" and all that. Little did he imagine, simple man! with all his wisdom and foresight, that this sturdy vagabond would one day pluck him by the beard, and call him knave.

If his excellency has not yet repented of his *sins*, let him set about it immediately. He already begins to feel the force of the scripture denunciation, "with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." This may serve to explain the conduct of his old cronies, which I dare say appears *unnatural* in the extreme. It may also assist him in swallowing many a bad-tasted bolus which he is yet to receive out of Duane's pill-shop. By the way it is somewhat laughable to see what wry faces his excellency makes in swallowing this fellow's physic; and with how little compunction the brawny Irishman crams it down his throat. But as it is no laughing matter to be obliged to swallow the nauseous potions of this renegado quack, I sincerely hope the good governor will arm himself with christian fortitude, and peaceably suffer himself to be bleckballed for the good of the cause.

D.

Political.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER 8.

THE constitution of the United States is the most illustrious monument of human wisdom that has existed in any age or nation. It combines energy with liberty; the great desideratum of the most celebrated statesmen of ancient and modern times.—The provision of the constitution which renders attainable such amendments as time and experience may require, is one of its most estimable characteristics. But an instrument so sacred should be touched with a gentle hand. It is time for every theorist, and few have been more ardent theorists than myself, to sacrifice the visions of his imagination upon the altar of national union.

Many of the greatest and best men in Virginia were opposed to the adoption of the constitution. Could this circumstance be considered as a reproach, it would not be applicable to Virginia alone; it was the case in a large majority of the states. Opposition generally speaking, proceeded from the best of motives, from an attachment to liberty, and from a fear that, were the constitution adopted, "liberty would be but a name to adorn the short historic page of the halcyon days of America." But there were peculiar features in the constitution which rendered it peculiarly opnoxious to Virginia.—The states were to be equally represented in the Senate, an important branch of the government, a two edged sword, placed in the avenue to the sovreignties of the individual states, and checking equally the President and the representatives of the people, should they attempt to exceed their constitutional limits. Many of the greatest men of Virginia thought it radically wrong that the small state of Rhode-Island should have an equal voice in the Senate with the largest state; and as that idea still prevails in Virginia, and that state possesses a great and increasing influence over the small states, it is reasonable to conclude that those who think the constitution wrong will endeavour to make it right, as soon as they obtain the power. Nothing else can be expected so long as "man is man." Altho' jealousy has been considered by many as a republican virtue of the first order, we ought not, however, to indulge a groundless jealousy; nor ought we to accuse any portion of the union of a design to change the constitution, without unquestionable evidence.—Upon this subject my mind has been perfectly convinced, and I always express with true republican freedom, opinions of correctness, of which I feel a perfect conviction.

The sentiments of the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Edmund Randolph, of Mason, and many other distinguished Virginians, respecting the constitution, are on record, and the record cannot be obliterated. The equality of suffrage in the Senate was a prominent objection. The mind even of the Great Washington harboured a strong prepossession in favor of the large states. I have been told by a venerable member of the convention which formed the constitution, that Washington was decidedly of opinion that the small states took too high ground, and that nothing but the indispensable necessity of forming a constitution previously to the dissolution of the convention, induced him to support what he considered as too great a concession on the part of the large states. Various publications, of a recent date, under the signature of the venerable patriot, Edmund Pendleton, inculcated the propriety of several important alterations of the constitution; and there is every reason to believe that those publications were correct indications of the general sentiments of Virginia. Mr. Eppes, a member of Congress from that state, in the address to his constituents, in consequence of which he obtained his election, announced his determination to advocate several very important alterations of the constitution, one of which should have for its object the reduction of time for which the Senators are elected, and also, if my recollection be correct, to render them liable to be recalled by the state legislatures. Mr. Breckenbridge, a native of Virginia, and a distinguished member of the Senate, declared in the debate upon the late amendment that nothing could be more aristocratic in his opinion, than the election of the Senators for six years; but that he wished not to connect an alteration of the consti-

tution in that reſpect, with the amendment then under conſideration. Another able member of the ſenate declared in my preſence, that nothing could be clearer than that it is totally wrong to have a ſenate at all in a republican government. MANY REPUBLICANS, of other ſtates as well as Virginia have declared to me that very important amendments of the conſtitution muſt and will take place in a few years. One member from Virginia, in the preſence of ſeveral members of both political parties, told me, *that the time for which the Senators are elected muſt be reduced to two years, that this alteration would ſoon be agitated; that it would be a teſt by which to try the republicans; and that no member could be conſidered as a true republican who ſhould oppoſe it.* I have aſcertained that a very great proportion of the republicans in Congreſs are of opinion that the conſtitution is too ariſtocratic, that the ſmall ſtates poſſeſs too great weight, that the judiciary is by far too independent, and that the following alterations of the conſtitution muſt be made, as ſoon as the public mind can be prepared for them.

1. To reduce the time for which the Senators are elected to two years. This would ſoon render the ſenators from the ſmall ſtates the mere tools of the large ſtates, and would lead to the total deſtruction of the ſenate.

2. To carry the election of Preſident to the people at large.—This would deſtroy all the remaining weight of the ſmall ſtates, as ſtates, in the election of Preſident. The weight of Vermont relative to Pennſylvania, in that election, is now in the ratio of 6 to 20; it would then be only as 4 to 18.

3. That the judges ſhall be appointed for a few years only. —Comment is here unneceſſary.

Poſſibly there may be no juſt ground for my alarm upon this ſubject, but although I may be too credulous I am certainly ſincere in my fears. Should no attempts be made to alter the conſtitution, I ſhall be willing to be conſidered, not only as a weak alarmiſt, but a viſionary politician.

Much is ſaid of a plot to divide the Union. It is imputed chiefly to the federaliſts, but attempts have not been wanting to to implicate the northern republicans. I have expreſſed myſelf in favor of a union of the people in the northern ſtates in general ſentiment, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to us our due weight in the councils of the nation, and for preſerving inſtead of deſtroying the conſtitution; but I wiſh that union to take place upon republican principles and no other; upon the genuine principles of the conſtitution alone. Were the northern ſtates as well united as the ſouthern, we ſhould not be ſo unreaſonable as to deſire more than our due degree of political weight, and that the ſouthern ſtates would be willing to allow us, for they muſt dread a diſſolution of the union equally with ourſelves. No perſon in the United States can more ardently deſire the preſervation of the Union than myſelf. I ſhall always be prepared to ſpill the laſt drop of my blood in its ſupport. I believe the only way to preſerve the Union is to preſerve the conſtitution. May both be preſerved! May the conſtitution and the Union be perpetual!

Theſe are the ſentiments of a Vermont republican, who, without aſpiring to preeminence, will never conſider himſelf inferior to the republicans of Virginia. My little farm of fourteen acres is cultivated by the labor of my own hands; my brother of the ſouth poſſeſſes hundreds of ſlaves ſcattered over thouſands of acres. Speculatively the Virginian may be a better republican than I am; but his republicaniſm is certainly not quite ſo practical as mine.

JAMES ELLIOT.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, ſome of the alterations of the conſtitution which I had ventured to predict, have been moved in congreſs, by Mr. Randolph of Virginia, and Mr. Nicholſon of Maryland, and are made the order of the day for the firſt day of the next ſeſſion. I am alſo poſſeſſed of evidence to prove that ſome of Mr. Randolph's moſt able ſupporters in congreſs have boldly avowed their hoſtility to the conſtitution in all its eſſential parts.

It is poſſible that my alarm upon this ſubject may be a vain one. I hope that it is ſo. But, in the alternate triumphs of the two great parties in our country, I have ſeen enough to convince me that party ſpirit is capable of every ſpecies of deluſion and violence, in the ſupport of favorite meaſures; and I ſincerely believe that we are in danger of witneſſing a political tempeſt, fraught with ruin to the rights of the ſmall ſtates. It is known to every member of congreſs from the northern ſtates, that the majority of Virginian ſtatesmen, entertain opinions, in reference not only to conſtitutional principles, but to the great intereſts of commerce which are at variance with the ſentiments of men of all parties in this quarter of the union. In theſe opinions our Virginian brethren are honeſt, They have ſketched for themſelves the ſyſtem which they think would beſt promote the proſperity and glory of the union, and they will ſupport that ſyſtem with energy. Our own declaimers who reſort to the farewell addreſs of the great Waſhington, for denunciations againſt thoſe who "*miſrepreſent* the opinions & aims of other diſtricts," act unjuſtly in cenſuring thoſe who *repreſent correctly* the ſentiments & views of politicians in other quarters. I have made this correct repreſentation under the ſtrongeſt impreſſions of duty.—And jealous as I am of Virginia, I will ſupport, as an individual a Virginian candidate for the office of Preſident, ſo long as that ſtate ſhall preſent to our view the man qualified above all others, for that ſtation. As the preſent preſident will probably decline a third election, I am induced to believe that Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Randolph will be candidates for the next preſidency. In that event the people of the northern and middle ſtates will conſult their own intereſt and that of the union, by ſupporting Mr. Maddiſon. Attached to the conſtitution from its infancy, his adminiſtation would be guided by its principles—And it is to be hoped that the chariot of the ſun will never be committed to the guidance of a ſecond PHAETON. In other words, it is hoped that genius and eloquence, combined with habits of cool reflection and profound inveſtigation, will ever be conſidered as forming ſuperior pretenſions to the preſidency, to genius and eloquence alone.

J. ELLIOT.

Editor's Closet.

LITERARY IMPOSITION.

Mr. Coleman has proved, in an article of too great length to republish entire in the Balance, that the "*Retroſpect of American Literature*," which has been published in the London Monthly Magazine, and copied into our democratic papers, since the year 1800, is written in America (probably by Dr. Mitchell) and ſent to Europe. It is almost unneceſsary to add, that this *Retroſpect* is always of a democratic caſt, and is copied, as our democrats ſay, to ſhew what foreigners think of our public men and meaſures.

The poor Bee, after ſtruggling for an exiſtence until next Auguſt, will probably give up the ghost. Laſt week, it undertook to excite the commiſeration of the public, by pretending that his excellency Gov. Lewis, had ordered the Attorney-General, to proſecute its editor for a libel. The ſtory turns out to be falſe; for no complaint was made to the grand-jury. Indeed, after hearing the opinion his excellency expreſſed concerning the Bee about two years ago, we could hardly believe that he would think himſelf injured by any thing that might be publiſhed in it. There is not a man, of any reſpectability, taſte, or candor, even among the democrats, who does not conſider the Bee as a worthleſs, contemptible thing, unworthy even of legal animadverſion. It will be permitted to die a natural death, or to half exiſt, a monument of folly, imbecility and baſeneſs.

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE members of the Company of HUDSON RANGERS, who have ſigned the new regulations, are requeſted to meet at VANDENBURGH'S Tavern, this evening. June 25.

Laws of New-York.

AN ACT,

Further to continue the act, entitled "An act relative to the office and duties of Comptroller of the State," and for other purposes—Passed March 30th, 1805.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That the act entitled "An act relative to the office and duties of the Comptroller of this State," passed the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be and hereby is revived and continued in full force until the 29th day of February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

And whereas, it has been represented that the duties of the office of Comptroller have been performed by Elisha Jenkins since the expiration of the period limited for the duration of the act before recited, and whereas doubts may arise on the validity of such acts, for remedy thereof,

And be it further enacted, That all acts done and performed by the said Elisha Jenkins, in relation to the duties of the said office, since the 28th of February last in conformity to the before recited act shall to all intents and purposes be as valid as if the said acts had been performed before the expiration of the said act hereby continued.

AN ACT,

To amend an act, entitled "an act to enable grantees of reversions to take advantage of the conditions to be performed by lessees"—passed April the 9th, 1805.

WHEREAS it has been doubted, whether the provisions contained in the act, entitled "an act to enable grantees, of reversions to take advantage of the conditions to be performed by lessees," hereby intended to be amended, extend to any but assignees of reversions dependant on estates for life or years, and whereas leases or grants in fee reserving rents have long since been in use in this state, and to remove all doubts respecting the true construction of the aforesaid act,

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That all the provisions of said act, and the remedies thereby given, shall be construed to extend as well to grants or leases in fee reserving rents, as to leases for life and years, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT,

Relative to Mortgages—passed April the 9th, 1805.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen, whether mortgages, given to secure the purchase money of lands sold and conveyed, at the time of the execution of such mortgages, are preferable to judgments previously obtained against the mortgages: For the removal whereof,

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That whenever lands are sold and conveyed, and a mortgage is given by the purchaser at the same time to secure the payment of the purchase money, such mortgage shall be preferred to any previous judgment which may have been obtained against such purchaser.

AN ACT,

To prevent trespasses on land—Passed April the 5th 1805.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and assembly. That if any person or persons shall cut or carry off any wood, underwood, trees or timber on or from land the property or title whereof is in the people of this state, except such person be an actual settler on such land, or on or from the commons of any city or town, he or they having no privilege in such commons without licence or liberty first obtained from the corporation or trustees of such city or town, or on or from any other land without the leave or permission of the owner or owners, thereof, such person or persons shall pay to the owner or owners of such land, treble the value of the wood, underwood, trees or timber cut and carried off as aforesaid, to be recovered with costs, in an action of trespass, before any court having cognizance of the same, by the owner or owners of the land on which such trespass shall have been committed, or their agents or attorneys: Or if such trespass shall be committed on the commons of any city or town, by the corporation of the city or by the trustees of the town to which such common shall belong. But if such land shall belong to the people of this state, then by the overseers of the poor of the town in which such trespass shall be committed for the use of the poor thereof: *Provided always*, that if upon the trial of any action of tresspass for cutting down, destroying or carrying away any trees, timber or underwood, it shall appear by evidence that the defendant was guilty through mistake, or that he had probable presumption to believe that the land, on which the trees, timber or underwood so cut, destroyed and carried away were his own, in such case the court having cognizance of the cause shall give judgment for the plaintiff to recover single damages only, and costs of suit: *Provided also*, that nothing herein contained shall authorise any person to recover more than the just value of any timber taken for the making or repairing any public roads or bridges or and costs.

I certify the preceding to be true copies of acts of the Leislature now on file in this office.

ARCH'D. M'INTYRE, Dep. Sec'ry.

The Contrast.

[We present our readers with the Speeches of two New-England Governors delivered at the opening of their late Legislative Sessions. We give them, to shew the difference between Federalism and Democracy. The first comes from an honest, upright, firm and dignified, yet mild and conciliatory, statesman, who has held the reins of government in Massachusetts, for several years, with credit to himself, and honor to the state. The other is the legitimate production of a weak, superficial, ostentatious demagogue, who, after employing for years the most vile and detestable means, has at length succeeded in supplanting a man, so much his superior, that he appears as contemptible as *gun-boats* that have taken the place of *frigates*.

Edit. Bal.]

SPEECH OF GOV. STRONG.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I EMBRACE with pleasure the opportunity of congratulating you on the return of the anniversary, established by our Constitution, and the proof which your fellow-citizens have given you of their confidence. Accept the assurances of my regard with sentiments correspondent to those by which they are dictated.

Our obligations to the public are expressed in the oaths we have taken to support the Constitution of the United States, and to defend this commonwealth, and faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of our respective offices. It is incumbent on us, therefore, on all occasions, to support the constitutional measures of the General Government: in this our interest and duty coincide; for if that government is not well established; if it has not energy sufficient to suppress insurrections at home, and resist invasion from abroad, our security will be lost in perpetual revolutions, and we shall be at the mercy of every lawless invader.

But as the National Constitution defines and guarantees the rights, as well of the States as of the citizens, it is the duty of the State governments to watch over these rights, and if they should be infringed, to make such representations as would tend to procure redress; thus it is probable a remedy may be obtained for any evils of this kind to which a State or part of its citizens may be exposed, in a manner perfectly consistent with public order and tranquility. A disposition to censure and criminate the measures of government is extremely prejudicial;—if they are good in themselves, we ought not to ascribe them to improper motives; and if doubtful, candor should incline us to view them in the most favorable light. But it was not the design of the Constitution that the Legislatures of the several States should become blindly subservient to the will of the General Government; this would be to lose the whole benefit of the federative principle, and would subject us to all the mischiefs of a complete consolidation of the States: Indeed such a construction might soon destroy the most essential articles of the Constitution;—for if an aspiring man should gain a controuling influence in the National Legislature, and should find that some parts of that instrument obstructed his views, he would propose, and be sure to effect such alterations as he should term necessary.

The system of National Gov't appears to be well calculated to preserve itself and perpetuate the rights of the People. The arrangement and independence of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive powers, form the best security that could be devised against the encroachments of either; and as long as the Constitution is unimpaired, and the legislative body is actuated by a spirit of integrity and moderation; as long as it shall leave to the Executive and Judicial Departments the authority vested in them respectively by the Constitution, and shall patiently acquiesce in the exercise of that authority; so long we hope that the National Government and the rights of the citizens will be preserved.

But the experience of other nations will convince us, that whenever the Legislature assumes to itself the other powers of government, liberty is subverted. This assumption can be more easily effected by that body, if unrestrained by principle, than by either of the other branches: The legislative is the supreme power;—the members are from every part of the territory; their number and influence will enable them, on frequent occasions, to excite popular envy and resentment against the Executive and Judicial powers; almost every man from a connection with some member of the Legislature, feels a peculiar interest in that branch of Government, and a strong prejudice in its favor. But instead of being influenced by these prepossessions, we ought to reflect, that in free States a change in the frame of Government is attended with hazard, and that our only safety consists in a firm and inflexible adherence to the principles of the constitution.

The Declaration of Rights in this state prohibits an interference of the several departments; it provides that neither of them shall ever exercise the powers of the other.—And here too an efficient authority is requisite for the protection of the people;—for if the State Government has not strength enough to restrain injustice and violence, or to punish offenders, our liberty will degenerate to licentiousness, and we shall fall into a state of anarchy not less debasing than a settled and absolute despotism.

In civil causes, the sheriff or constable is supposed to be authorised, by writs of attachment or execution, to take the goods of the debtor without any exception. The humanity of creditors, has for the most part, prevented an undue use of this authority, in collecting their demands from their indigent debtors; but I am informed by a number of respectable persons, that instances have frequently occurred, in which officers, with unfeeling severity, have taken the most necessary articles of apparel and furniture, and exposed the debtor and his family to immediate suffering. If such cases have happened within your knowledge, you will probably think it reasonable to exempt from seizure certain articles which are necessary for upholding life.

Commissioners have, on several occasions been appointed, at the request of the Legislature, and with the consent of the parties interested, for the

purpose of quieting settlers on lands in the Eastern parts of the State; in most of the cases to which their commissions referred, they have been able to effect an amicable agreement; but divers disputes of this kind still remain unsettled. The tranquility of that part of the Commonwealth, and the happiness of many individuals, would be greatly promoted by a speedy accommodation of those disputes; and I shall be happy to concur with you, Gentlemen, in any measures, consistent with the rights of the parties, which shall be calculated to effect this desirable object.

The operations of banking while under suitable restraints, may undoubtedly be useful to the state, by rendering its capital more active than it would be otherwise. Petitions, have for several years been presented, at almost every session of the Legislature, for the incorporation of Banks. If such applications are repeated, it will be a question of importance, whether an addition to the present number would be a public benefit. Many of the bills of other State Banks, with whose circumstances and management we are wholly unacquainted, circulate here; and the capital stock of the Branch Bank is seven hundred thousand dollars. We have besides in this State, twenty-one banks, which are allowed by law to issue thirteen million dollars; by their last returns it appears that the whole of the debts due to them did not amount to eight millions. If the existing Banks are authorised to loan a greater sum than the circulation can employ, the aggregate profits of banking would not be increased, nor would any additional assistance be given to trade should a number of other banks be instituted; they might indeed, emit an additional quantity of paper; but the surplus would soon be returned to the several Banks, and exchanged for gold and silver to be exported. New Banks would not increase the quantity of specie, they would only cause a subdivision of it; and if they should be induced, from the desire of gain, or a disposition to afford extraordinary accommodations, to discount too liberally, the Banks themselves would be endangered, and the directors might be compelled to diminish their discounts so as to occasion very serious and extensive commercial embarrassments.

It has been said, heretofore, that the bank dividends were higher than the legal rate of interest, and, therefore, unless petitioners were indulged with new incorporations, the law which forbids usury should be repealed. A measure of this kind might be more injurious than any proposed addition to the number of Banks. If money was borrowed only on a calculation of profit from commercial enterprizes, the borrower might be safely trusted to make his bargain with the lender; but a great part of the loans in the country are to persons embarrassed from misfortune or indiscretion; by a repeal of the law againt usury they would be left at the mercy of their creditors, and avarice would prey without controul upon ignorance and distress.

I have received a letter from the Governor of *Pennsylvania*, inclosing a copy of a Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of that Commonwealth, approving an amendment to the Constitution, which was recommended by the state of *Kentucky*, and by which it was proposed to exclude from the Judicial Power of the United States, controversies between citizens of different States,—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants from different States—and between citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign State.

Together with those papers, the Secretsry will deliver to you a letter from the Major-General of the Third Division, requesting that he might be discharged from his office in the Militia.—His request has been granted.

In the present state of political disagreement, you can hardly expect, by the most upright and impartial discharge of your duty, to escape censure. But whatever reflections may be circulated upon the measures of Government, or the conduct of its members, I hope and trust, they will have no effect to weaken your attachment to the public good, or abate your zeal to promote the public interest. In many cases, you may be compelled from a sense of duty to disappoint the wishes of your friends, and in some, perhaps, to expose yourselves to the temporary displeasure of a respectable part of the community But if the measures you adopt are just and useful, they will at length appear to be so; and you will then receive the best compensation for public service, the testimony of your fellow citizens to your merit and virtue.

CALEB STRONG.

June 7, 1805.

SPEECH OF GOV. LANGDON.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IN obedience to the call of my fellow-citizens, who have thought proper, by their free suffrages, to choose me their chief Executive Magistrate for the present year, I have found it incumbent on me to accept the important trust, and shall attend to the duties of the office with all the fidelity, which its great responsibility demands. I regret that my talents are not equal to the station; but such as I have shall be most faithfully employed in co-operating with you to protect and secure the freedom, independence and happiness of the people.

It is greatly to be lamented that, for some years past, our citizens have been so much divided in their political sentiments; this makes it, in some measure, necessary for me to declare mine.

I consider myself a Republican, and have uniformly, (as far as I have been able,) from the year *seventeen hundred and seventy-five*, to the present day, supported the principles of a free elective Government of the people, from whom all our power and authority originate,—being fully convinced that a Republican Government, faithfully administered, is the strongest, the freest and the best that has ever yet been experienced. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to each State its Republican form of Government: and here, permit me to congratulate you, & the rest of my fellow-citizens, that the general affairs of the Union are at present conducted by a wise, virtuous and magnanimous Administration, in which, I do not hesitate to say, the people may place their utmost confidence.

When we look around and view the unparalleled happiness of our Country, the Civil and Religious Liberty we enjoy, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures flourishing, the peace and tranquility that pervades, the immense acquisition of territory by the cession of Louisiana, the complete arrangement of the finances of the United States, in short, prosperity in every direction,—surely we have the greatest reason for thankfulness and gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all events, for so many inestimable blessings.

It would be unnecessary for me to take up your time in saying any thing of foreign affairs, as these relations are confided to our General Government. Coming, as you do, Gentlemen, from all parts of the State, you must, of course, be much better acquainted with the wants and wishes of our constituents, than I am able to point out. Should it be your determination to hold another Session of the Legislature this year, of course the present would be of short duration, as little else than the immediate local, prudential matters of the State, with the unfinished business of the last Session, would claim your attention at this time. I shall only mention, that the state of the Treasury will be laid before you Your wisdom will determine whether any, or what sum of money will be necessary to raise the current year. In public as in private concerns economy is very desirable, but, at the same time, such sums of money should be raised as will sufficiently answer the exigence of the State. Could I think the present session would continue long enough, I should urge the necessity of making some further arrangements for establishing our Militia upon a more respectable footing. as I consider it of the highest importance. But whether this business can be taken up with propriety this session, is for your determination.

I shall with pleasure concur with you in all such Acts and Resolves as you may think proper to pass, which shall appear for the safety and advantage of the citizens, and unite with you in the best endeavors to harmonize the public mind, by making every exertion to promote the tranquility and happiness of our country.

JOHN LANGDON.

State of New Hampshire,
Concord, June 6, 1805.

Selected.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

We cannot now conceive of any possible evasion, by which the friends of Mr. Jefferson, can elude the evidence we produced in our last paper, respecting the statements hitherto called *federal calumny*. We have met them on their own ground; we have adduced the very species of testimony they have required, and the names of DAVID M. RANDOLPH, Esq. and THOMAS TURNER, Esq. carry with them a weight, which incredulity itself, prejudice, and party spirit cannot resist.

But we must confess we tremble lest this very evidence will, in some instances, produce an effect to be deeply regretted. We fear there are men, whose political prejudices are so strong, that their attachment to Mr. J. will bear down and destroy their respect to moral character, & that reverence for virtue, which few, very few indeed have hitherto dared to withhold. We fear that it being no longer possible to deny that Mr. Jefferson has plunged deep into those vices which show a baseness of mind, a depravity of heart, and a licentiousness of morals, which, thank God, is yet rare in our country, that some will boldly and impiously call in question the IMPORTANCE OF VIRTUE. Before any man thus rashly declares war against the peace and happiness of society, let him think seriously on the consequences of this horrid principle—that a man branded with ignominy and crime is as proper a character for the highest dignities in a Republican government as the most virtuous, the most Godlike. That Jefferson, persevering year after year in a scheme "*foul—ungrateful—horrible*" is as much deserving our veneration, as the immortal WASHINGTON; who after the daily discharge of his social and civil duties never failed to retire and commune with that God whom he feared, served and adored. Should any one inquire, where was the necessity of bringing forward these evidences against Mr. Jefferson at this time; we reply, that having laid these charges before the public, when Mr. Jefferson was a candidate for the office into which he was reelected, and his friends having exclaimed, without the least regard to truth or decency, that it was all infamous falshood; that the publisher was devoid of every principle of honor and virtue; that he merited the most exemplary punishment and the detestation of all good men, it became an indispensable duty to substantiate our statements, and convince the public of our unquestionable claims to the reputation of veracity. But this reason though sufficient, was not the only one. The man whose life is a libel on human nature, ought not, must not be allowed, through the agency of wretched tools, to receive that meed of applause from society, which is due to true greatness and goodness alone. We should thus lose one of the strongest and noblest incentives to praiseworthy conduct, if the world make no distinction between virtue and vice or if the wreath of fame be placed on that head. which ought to be loaded with reproach and scorn.

FROM THE (N. Y.) EVENING POST.

THOMAS TURNER.

The question is very naturally often asked who is Thomas Turner, whose letter respecting Mr. Jefferson was republished from the Repertory in our last

paper! "This is undoubtedly (says Mr. Park in his last paper) a circumstance of some consequence, and we hope they will seriously and zealously pursue the inquiry. In the mean time we can give the result of such inquiry, in advance. "THOMAS TURNER, Esq. is a gentleman of undoubted honor and veracity, greatly respected and beloved by his acquaintance, and valued by society. He is of a respectable family, and was formerly A SENATOR IN THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY." These circumstances may be relied upon. We had reserved them to confront any quibbles respecting the proof; but as none have yet called our attention, we give them to satisfy our friends, and confound lying whisperers.

In addition to this I shall say, that all the circumstances detailed in Mr. Turner's letter, and more, have upwards of three years been communicated to me, personally and by letter, by several of the most respectable men living in Virginia Hence the confidence with which I have always spoken on Mr. Jefferson's subject, & hence the readiness with which I took up Mr President on his late affected desire to have state prosecutions commenced against the federal editors for libels, and challenged the public officers to commence prosecutions if they dare. I knew very well they dared not. I knew very well it was only a bravado in Mr. Jefferson, which he never intended to have put to the test. Mr. Turner's letter, therefore, did not at all surprise me. It is undoubtedly every syllable true; if not, let Mr. Jefferson put it to the test before a jury of Virginia—No; he will not, he dare not.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE moment that we perceived the establishment of two rival societies among the democrats of this state, both founded upon the principles of the Jacobin clubs of France, we began to be apprehensive that all their exertions would be mutually directed to the destruction of each other, without regard to the general welfare of the state. What we had apprehended has actually come to pass. The zeal, with which one of the parties set out for the support of the constitution, has already degenerated into a zeal to support the pretentions of certain individuals to offices; and the co-operation of those who wished to unite with them, without regard to party names, in perpetuating our excellent system of republican government, is contemptuously spurned upon every other condition than that of admiring and supporting their leaders. The preservation of the constitution is a thing in which every man, woman, and child in the commonwealth is deeply interested; but the promotion of certain factious individuals, who have already tried, without success, various other methods to raise themselves to power, and have now for the same purpose attached themselves to the cause of the constitution, is a matter which we must beg leave, with all due humility, to consider as of not so great moment. We still hope and trust that every man who regards the prosperity of his country, will, on this important occasion, divest himself of every prejudice arrising from party distinctions, and exert himself sedulously and vigillantly for the preservation of free government; but we cannot ask him, at the same time, to take an interest in the low and paltry dissentions and personal recriminations which almost exclusively occupy the public prints of the two contending factions in this city.

When the proposition was first started by the revolutionists to abolish our political institutions, we were gratified in finding that a portion (though we fear but an inconsiderable portion) of the democratic party refused to join in the destructive project. Some of their early measures appeared to be dicatted by a liberal policy, and indicated a sincere zeal for the preservation of our happy system of government. But any one who now reads their publications can hardly fail of being disgusted at finding that all their exertions are evaporating in vulgar buffoonry, and low personal abuse of a number of individuals who were recently their greatest favorites and cronies. If a comparison were to be made of the two parties, we should be compelled in truth to say that the revolutionists, in their publications, have much more the semblance of argument and rational discussion than their opponents; though nothing can exceed the profligacy and the total disregard of even the semblance of principle and consistency exhibited by them in their denunciations of governour M'Kean, and others of their late favorites who are now supposed to stand in their way. A number of the very arts which they formerly affected to consider as proofs of preeminent republicanism, and urged as arguments in favor of Mr. M'Kean's election, are now brought forward, even by majorities in our legislature, to prove, in the words of their address, that "there is no alternative but to renounce "*the man or republican principles*, for both are not to "be reconciled." There is, in this conduct, a hardihood of depravity, an unblushing disregard of even appearances, which we presume is not attainable by any man without long and arduous labors in the ways of vice.—*Nemo repente fit turpessimus.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *June 25.*

At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held in this county last week, (his honor Judge Thompson presiding) Philip H. Smith and Henry Young, were convicted of fraudulently obtaining, by false pretences, a quantity of Goods, of a merchant of this city, and were severally sentenced to two years imprisonment, at hard labor, in the state-prison.

The evidence against these offenders was clear and conclusive. Young was a stranger. Smith, a man of some property, resided in the vicinity of this city. They had been formerly acquainted with each other. On the day the offence was committed, they came to town together. They then separated, and Young entered a store, asked for credit and pretended to be a man of property. Smith, as if by accident, soon followed, and by several artifices, attempted to make the merchant believe, that there was no risque in crediting Young. They afterwards in the same manner entered the Store of Mr. George Crawford, the gentleman defrauded, where they carried the deception so far, that Young obtained a small quantity of goods on credit, Smith carefully avoiding to make himself responsible for the payment. The fraud was soon after discovered, and though the amount was small, Mr. Crawford with laudable vigilance and perseverance, pursued the knaves, through all the necessary forms, until he has had the satisfaction to see that penalty inflicted which such crimes deserve——The species of fraud of which Young and Smith were guilty, is becoming too prevalent in this country; and we sincerely hope that their fate may prove a salutary check to its progress.

Smith has a numerous family, and reputable connections. Young, we learn, has also a family.

Verbal accounts by the ship Ardent, from Greenock, arrived yesterday, state, That in consequence of a secret expedition being about to sail from Portsmouth, an embargo was laid on all the shipping in the ports of England on the 7th of May, and in Scotland on the 10th. The Ardent having cleared out previous to the 10th, sailed in the evening of the 11th, under a protest.

A French gentleman passenger in the Louisa, from St. Pierres, (M.) via St. Kitts, arrived yesterday morning, informed that he was on board the French and Spanish fleets at Port Royal, Martinique; and that they consisted of 18 sail of the line and 9 frigates. The French admiral was Villeneuve, Bucentaur; the Spanish admiral Gravina, in the Argonaut. There were 2 ships of 90, and 4 of 80 guns, having 10,000 troops on board, under Gen. Lauriston. The officers of the fleet say they had no knowledge of the precise point of destination.

(Poulson's Da. Adv.)

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Various accounts from different West-India Islands concur in announcing the arrival at Martinique of the French and Spanish fleets. They do not however agree as to the precise number of ships of the line, frigates, troops, &c.—By two arrivals at our Lazaretto, on Wednesday afternoon, from St. Bartholomews, we are informed that the conjunct fleets amounted to 21 sail of the line. It was understood they put in there for the purpose of ascertaining the operations of the Rochefort squadron, and to water; after which some momentous enterprize was to be attempted.

In addition to the above, we are just favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman on board one of the sch'rs. at the Lazaretto, which is strongly corroborative of the numerous accounts which we have received.

"The account of the arrival of the French fleet at Martinique may be depended on; I had it from three captains who arrived at St. Bartholmews, directly from thence. They amounted to 22 sail of the line, and 6 frigates, having on board 15,000 land forces."

A schooner from St. Lucie reported 2 French frigates off that port.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at St. Kitts, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated St. Kitts, May 22.

"This moment (eleven o'clock, A. M.) the mail boat brings positive accounts of the arrival of twenty eight sail of French ships—they say that nineteen are line of battle ships—a new fleet."

From the PHILADELPHIA TRUE AMERICAN.

SHOCKING CRUELTY!

The publication of cases of cruelty may be a matter of doubtful policy; but when the offender has been suffered to escape almost with impunity, it becomes due to justice to place him upon the public records, as an object of horror and detestation.

At the April Court of quarter Sessions, 1805, of the county of Northampton, *Samuel Depui*, of the borough of Easton, was indicted for an assault and battery, on his apprentice, Elizabeth Fulmer, about 12 years of age. The indictment set forth, specially, the circumstances that were afterwards given in evidence. The defendant admitted the case set out in the bill by pleading Guilty, and submitting to the court.

It appeared in evidence from different witnesses, that in the course of the last winter, remarkable for its severity, Samuel Depui tied this child up by her heels, so that her head just touched the ground, & in that posture had beaten her most severely, until she was all bloody: That he had taken her to the necessary, and compelled her to eat human excrement: That he had made her eat pepper and lime: That in the coldest time in the winter he had poured snow and water upon her in bed: That he had stripped her naked and tied her in an open garret into which the snow had dritted, and kept her thus there until night: That he had lacerated her back until it was raw and bloody, and then compelled

this wretched infant to rub the wounds with pepper and lime; And at another time, had beaten her in the same manner, and then put her into a bed which he had strewed with lime: That he had shut her up at night in a stable without stockings or shoes until her feet were frozen.

When this monster was called upon to answer these charges, he did not pretend to deny any of the facts above stated: but endeavored to palliate them by saying some chesnuts and a few apples had been missing, which he suspected this girl had taken; that he had sent her with cold victuals into the cellar, and some of it was missing; that sometimes she would not answer when she was called, but say she did not hear; and that he would have to call her three or four times to the table to eat.

This is a candid and literal statement of the whole case, taken in writing at the time.—The public indignation was highly excited and incensed, and an exemplary punishment was eagerly looked for, especially as the court descanted on the offence in the strongest terms. When to the astonishment of every body, this sentence was pronounced;—That Samuel Depui should pay a fine of 15 dollars—be imprisoned for ten days, and give security for his good behaviour for one year, in the sum of 50 dollars.

As this court has passsd much more severe judgments, in cases of common assault and battery, it was difficult to say in the conclusion, whether Samuel Depui, or the Court, was most the object of public dissatisfaction.

It was understood the President of the Court, was desirous of inflicting a more exemplary punishment.

We are happy, however, to state, that the Court thought proper to remove this unfortunate child from her merciless master.

THE French Privateer, which has been cruising off the mouth of this harbour for some days past, boarded, the day before yesterday, *while crossing the bar*, the brig South-Carolina and Schooner Peacock, from Cuba; and the coasting schooner Delancy, Capt. Bythwood, from Beaufort, in this state, was brought to and boarded, on the same day, after she was *completely within the harbour*; and they even threatened to fire into the Delancy, for not heaving to and coming under their lee sooner, although it was impossible to have done it, without getting her on shore. It may perhaps be asked, *where was Number One on this occasion?*—She was at anchor near Sullivan's Island, in full view of the whole transaction, though not, perhaps, quite within gun-shot. As this picaroon grows bolder from impunity, we may shortly expect a still closer embrace from her; and after this I should not be surprised if she were to enter our harbour and cut out some of the vessels lately returned from St. Domingo.—it is a melancholy truth, and I repeat it with sorrow, that the American National Character, from the repeated insults of this nature, (which are patiently suffered, by the government) appears to be approaching to a state of pusillanimity incompatible with the support of our freedom and independence. Scarcely a day passes, when we do not receive accounts of our vessels being captured or plundered, by this gang of *piratical freebooters*, infesting the West-India seas: No regularity of papers—nor the most fair and lawful voyage, will save them from the all-plundering fangs of these desperadoes. Not content with pursuing their robberies at a distance, they now approach our harbours: and unless something is done to correct the evil, our hardy mariners must seek that safety and protection in our *cornfields*, which our government seems to deny them on the ocean.

[*Charleston Courier.*]

FOREIGN NEWS,

Received by the ship Ardent, Crosthwaite, in 38 days from Greenock

GREENOCK, MAY 6.

The following note was stuck up at Lloyd's on Thursday last at 3 o'clock.

Lloyd's, 2d May, 1805, half past 3.

"Information has been received at the Admiralty that the French Squadron which appeared off Cadiz on the 9th ult, was no longer there on the 10th, and that the number of Spanish ships in the harbour was diminished On the 11th and 12th, five sail of the line, supposed to be Spanish, were seen beating to the westward."

Our correspondent subjoins, "the above communication has made a very serious impression. It is now supposed that part of the Spanish squadron is sent to reinforce the fleets in the West-Indies, while the French fleet is proceeding along the coast to raise the blockade of the ports. Till some decisive intelligence is received, it is now evident that little dependence can be placed on any information which has hitherto been received, and that till positive assurances are obtained of the views of the enemy's squadron, a constant succession of alarms must be submitted to.

It is certainly much to be regretted, that at a period of so much danger and alarm from without, party spirit should run so high at home as our Parliamentary report of this day, and indeed every day for some time past demonstrates.

LONDON, MAY 10.

By the Sophia sloop of war, from the Mediterranean, Government has this morning received dispatches from Lord Nelson, the particulars of which have not yet transpired, It is said some information has also been received respecting the course of the combined squadrons which lately sailed from Cadiz.

An expedition from the West-Indies, consisting of 8000 men, under the command of Sir Eyre Coote, is nearly in readiness for sea.

An unusual degree of activity has been recently remarked among the enemy's flotilla at Boulogne. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer belonging to our squadron off that port, dated off Boulogne, May 2, 1805; "We constantly perceive the enemy actively engaged on their coast, which leads us to believe they will speedily attempt something in a formidable way. The force under the command of our active Admiral Douglas, is on the alert and prepared to give them a warm reception. Yesterday and this morning a few of their small gun boats crept from Ambleteuse along the shore to Boulogne. They keep in so close under batteries, and draw so little water, that it is impossible for any of our cruizers to molest them."

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the fleet, dated the 28th ultimo:

"This day the Polyphemus of 64 guns, Capt. Lawford, joined us; she came from Sir John Orde's squadron that was cruizing off Cadiz, but retired on the appearance of eleven French line of battle ships, which had passed the Gut of Gibraltar on the 9th ult from Toulon, and entered Cadiz Roads on the following day. Before Sir John got out of Cadiz he saw six more line of battle ships go in, having, it is conjectured, got out of Carthagena. There were lying in Cadiz harbour during the blockade twelve Spanish and one French line of battle ships, so that their force now in that port consists of thirty sail of the line, besides several frigates, and they shewed every appearance of soon putting to sea. The enemy's fleet in Brest amounting to 21 sail of the line, and have twice endeavored to come out. We hourly expect to be joined by Sir John Orde, with five sail of the line."

MAY 6.

We understand, from unquestionable authority, that his majesty had issued orders for erasing the name of Lord Melville from the list of the Privy Council. His lordship is now removed from all places which he held at the pleasure of the crown.

From the Coffee-House Desk.

"By the arrival of the schooner Alliance, this morning, in 24 days from Jamaica, we learn that it was hourly expected martial law would take place—that information was received of the arrival of the French and Spanish combined fleets at Martinique, said to consist of 45 sail of the line—that Admiral Dacres, with 11 sail of the line, had moored athwart the harbour of Port Royal to receive them—that Admiral Cochran had sailed in the Northumberland of 74 guns, to take command of the windward station—and that the ports of Jamaica continued shut to Americans on the 21st of May.

"Capt. Lynch, of the Mars, arrived also this morning (June 20) from Martinique, informs that on the 27th of May, there were signals hoisted for another fleet to windward, supposed to be British; and that off Bermuda he saw two British ships of the line steering S. S. W. under a heavy press of sail." [*N. Y. E. Post.*]

LORD NELSON'S FLEET.

A letter received this morning from a gentleman of veracity in Philadelphia, says, "Lord Nelson's Fleet of Fourteen sail of the line was left on——in lat. 30, long. 22, by the Spy Frigate, a look out ship. dispatched by him to see after the French Fleet, which Frigate was spoken off Martinique by one of our vessels arrived at the Lazaretto." [*ibid.*]

Mr. Blake, who left St. Pierres, Martinique, on the 29th May in the brig Minerva, informs us that the French and Spanish squadrons arrived at Fort Royal on Wednesday the 15th of May—that they sent to St. Pierres for a regiment of troops, under the pretence of going against Trinidad—that they returned and landed the regiment, and that when he left the island, the idea of an immediate enterprise was relinquished. Mr. B. adds that it was generally believed at St. Pierres, that the combined squadrons had no more than from 3 to 5000 troops on board; and that it was believed they would not attack Jamaica [*Mer. Adv.*]

Captain Seabring, of the brig Friends, left the French and Spanish fleets at Martinique on the 30th May, the latter in a very sickly condition. Their destination was not known; but it was supposed they would proceed to windward against Trinidad and the other colonies in possession of the English. [*ibid.*]

The Knell.

At Catskill, suddenly, Dr. THOMAS THOMSON.

At Poughkeepsie, DUNCAN INGRAHAM, Jun. Esq. of a lingering illness, aged 53 years.

DROWNED, in Hudson's River, on Sunday last, a son of Mrs. Lydia Jennings, aged about 10 years.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

FRIEND CROSWELL,

If thou deemest the following worthy of publication it is at thy disposal.

Thine assuredly, THOU.

THE BEGGAR.

A SEMI-TRAVESTY OF "THE HERMIT."

AT morn, when the hamlet no longer is still,
And mortals the sweets of their labor 'gin prove,
When the song of the miller is heard at the mill,
And e'en the wood-cutter's ax in the grove—
'Twas then by the side of a dung-hill reclin'd,
A beggar his matin complaint thus began;
Tho' doggrel his numbers, his sense was refin'd—
He tho't as a sot——for he tho't on his can.

"Ah! Why thus enliven'd by yon eastern glow?
Why thus blithsome, chanticleer, flows thy glad strain?
Old age hastens on, and no longer thou'lt know
The blessings of love as a solace from pain.

"Yet if rapture inspire thee, O! cease not thy lay,
The beggar himself would not call thee to mourn;
Then cheer him whose bowls like thy joys pass away—
Full quickly they pass——yet they often return.

"Now peeping abroad o'er the verge of the sky,
The sun all on fire his proud crescent displays;
But lately I mark'd, as I gaz'd up on high,
He'd fled, and the planets shone with their own blaze.
Roll on then, bright orb, and with sorrow pursue
The journey that leads thee to darkness again—
The sot's faded face shall a bumper renew—
How foolish the Stoic,—his doctrines how vain.

"'Tis morn and the shades of the night are no more,
I mourn, but Diana I mourn not for you,
For eve is approaching your charms to restore,
While you gem the wild woodbines bespangled with dew.—
Nor yet for the horrors of want do I mourn;
A poor-house at last from destruction shall save—
But when shall the raptures of Bacchus return;
O! when shall I drink of the WHISKEY LAKE'S wave."

P. S.—Now thou'st read it what dost thou think on't
Will it do to print, or will it wont—
O! pass each blunderation by,
Nor view it with a critic's eye.

If you'll but push me into view—
I'll tune anon my lyre for you—
Don't think, however, that I fawn—
I'll write altho' yourself might scorn—
I'll write—and more gently my numbers shall move,
My song shall be sweet—and my theme shall be love;
For know I have drank at the Helicon spring—
While a youth, kind Apollo has taught me to sing.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

WHEN the hoarse *Bird of night* wakes his ill-omen'd throat,
And Echo resounds from the wind-beaten rock,
While the pilfering wolf strains, with howling, his throat,
Spreading terror and flight thro' the shepherdless flock:

'Twas then a poor Soldier, long worn in the war,
Which freedom and peace to his countrymen gave;
Whose bosom was mangled with many a scar,
Was heard to complain, by a turf-mantled grave.

His thin, flowing locks were, by time, silver'd o'er,
Misfortune with furrows had planted his cheek;
His figure was manly, his garments were poor—
And grief, for a moment, forbade him to speak.

"Ungrateful return, that thy country has made
"For thy service, I cried, as I view'd him, alone;
"In age, she forsakes thee—depriv'd of her aid,
"An outcast, you wander, unpitied, unknown.

"Oh! Mary!" he said, while the big briny tear,
In fast-trickling drops, his wan cheek did bedew;
"Why sleep you, my Mary, in solitude here,
"Or why lives your Edward, to grieve but for you?

"When youth nerv'd my arm, and when beauty's warm glow
"Beam'd thro' those bright eyes—ah! how oft in the grove,
"Where yon wave-mingling streamlets delightfully flow,
"Have we wander'd along, to converse of our love?

"But Britain the death-daring war-trumpet blew,
"The voice of my country arous'd me to arms;
"To meet the proud foe, into battle I flew
"And left my dear Mary, a prey to alarms.

"A season she languish'd, or wander'd forlorn,
"While fear and suspense rent her bosom with sighs;
"Then expir'd for her Edward—and under this thorn,
"With clay clods surrounded, her cold body lies!

"Weep not, gentle angel! no longer a slave
"To sorrow, shall fate me and Mary divide"—
He said—then in haste, on the dew-sprinkled grave
His aged limbs laid, kiss'd the green turf—and died.

ALCANDER.

Agricultural.

FROM THE FARMER'S MONITOR.

MESS. PRINTERS,

HAVING suffered greatly by insects destroying the plants in my garden, and particularly cucumbers, and having also learned a remedy for the evil, you are requested to publish the following for the benefit of the public:

Last year I was more unfortunate than common in the loss of my cucumber plants three successive crops having been wholly cut off. But towards the end of June, having heard that spirits of Turpentine would preserve them, I planted seed the fourth time, as soon as the plants had begun to get forward I procured the spirit and mixed it with about the same quantity of water, with which I lightly touched the ground round the plants; and the consequence was that neither bugs nor worms molested the vines, and my crop of cucumbers was as good as any I ever had.

AN OLD FARMER.

Herkimer, May, 30.

TERMS OF THE BALANCE,

FOR 1805.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by mail, Two Dollars, payable in advance.

To those who take their papers at the office, in bundles, or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the volume.

NOTE.

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PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

Warren-Street, *Hudson.*

WHERE PRINTING IN GENERAL IS EXECUTED WITH ELEGANCE AND ACCURACY.